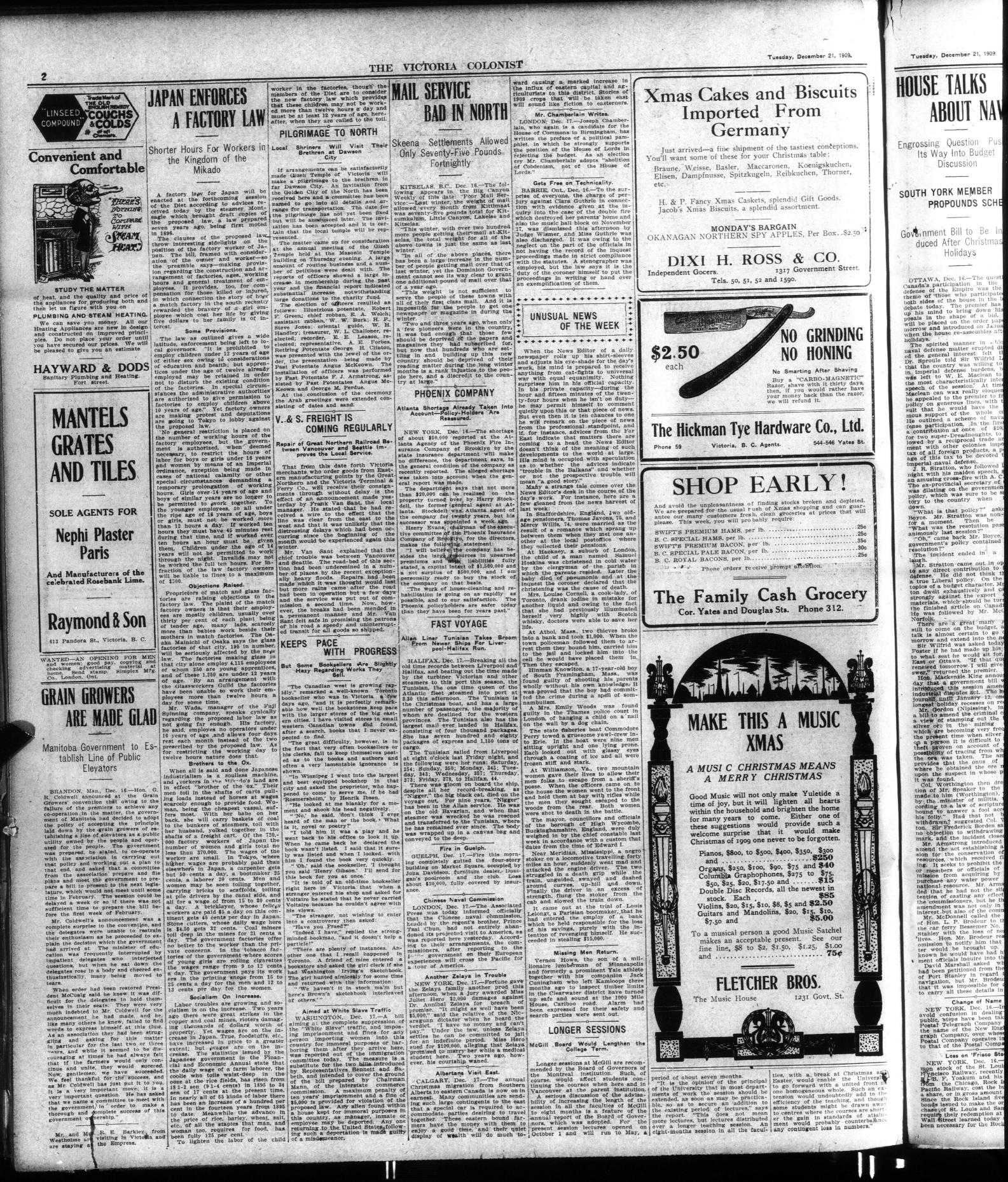


2 bottles with stoppers, settable for r sauce, pepper shaker mastard pot cellar\$1.75



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Loss on 'Frisco Sto NEW YORK, Dec. 16.— mon stock of the St. Louis f incisco Railway, recently L'B. F. Yoakum and his from the Chicago, Rock Is Pacific Railway, cost the bu a share, or in gross amount Since the Rock Island five bonds issued to make the or chase (of St. Louis and San require their redemption at Wall Street learned today been necessary for the Rock



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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Tuesday, December 1909.



The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

when Sir Whirid Laurier was in-terviewed by a strong delegation from Victoria papers are called "slow" by and home consumption, leaving up-Winnipeg in regard to a grant of visitors from United States cities, and wards of 30,000,000 bushels yet in the \$2,500,000, he gave a non-committal for no other reason than that they the hands of the farmers and available answer. He expressed formal sym- show some respect to the right of pri- for sale. pathy with the proposal and said he vate citizens. Those persons who personally was not opposed to large saw "The Third Degree" when it was expenditures, but it was the duty of presented in the Victoria Theatre will to introduce a system of tariff bargainthe Finance Minister to keep hold of remember how the young wife prothe purse strings and anyway the plans tested against her most secret acts Empire. It has always been a surprise submitted to the government were not being dragged to light because of some to us that this aspect of the case has in sufficient detail to warrant any im- fancied duty which a newspaper owes been so persistently ignored by those

very encouraging, and it may only be these things. We do not consider dated by raising difficult questions bewhat the Conservative Winnipeg pa- scandal as news par excellence. We tween the several governments, for pers say it is—a polite way of declin-ing to give any assistance at all; but we have the promotors of the project will scandal as news par excellence. We admit that there' are some things which the public has no right to know there is nothing more difficult of set-tlemen than tariff questions as they hope the promoters of the project will We avoid so far as we are able the affect different countries. not so regard it. We hope that they publication of things which will needwill renew their request and that in lessly injure any one. And in the

the meantime there will be a strong main, Canadian newspapers succeed expression of opinion all over the in doing these things. Therefore they been nothing like it for generations. West in favor of such a grant. As far are voted "slow," but the press of the The outcome can only be regarded with ? are voted "slow," but the press of the incompany of the elections as we have observed, to characterize United States is itself discovering anxiety no matter how the elections the attitude of the Eastern press to- that our course is wiser than theirs. wards the proposed exposition as luke-The New York Herald declares that warm would be stating the case very government that the proposed exhibi-tion is not simply something that some of the reactive with the proposed exhibiof the people of Winnipeg want, but ton Journal protests against the dewhole of Western Canada gradation of reporters to a "cross bewould sustain the government in maktists." Among the changes noticeable ing a liberal appropriation. We know that the people of British Columbia leading papers of the abominable colwould do so. wide scope yet for reform.

LOOKING FORWARD.

A writer in the New York Outlook thinks the time is coming when "Latin America" will pass under the control is; all cities are clean and moral beof the united States. Referring to the tween elections. adventurers, who have been having trouble with Zelaya he describes them of the United States has formally as frontiersmen who are preparing the way for the supremacy of their coundiscoverer of the North Pole. try over Central and South America.

We quote: That is what they are trying to do. I did not meet a Yankee north of the men, and just at present out of door self to death? Life to her is not worth equator-and I believe it is the same south of it-who does not expect that we will absorb all of Latin America

ceedingly favorable conditions. sooner or later. Everyone, diplomats and ditch-diggers, believes that things are tending that way. And the Ameritle part and now makes his exit with in business down there are doing what dignity he can command. The pity of it is, that his career was stained their best to hasten it. Further, I found that every Spanish-American is convinced that such is our national ambition. They believe that it is our ple, deliberate intention to own the hemis-phere. Only a few think they will ve the power to resist us

This is what may be called a large order. "Sooner or later" is a comprehensive phrase, and no one can pretend to say what may not occur, given would stimulate railway construction. time enough. Canada may acquire Alaska and Siberia "sooner or later." Is not Sir Wilfrid Laurier display-

but it is hardly worth talking about ing an unstatesmanlike and undigni- H. C. McLeod, of the Bank of Nova just now. The absorption of Central fied course in continuing to sit in the Scotia, who has issued a pamphlet on and South America by the United Commons for two constituencies? As the subject. He points out that the States seems to any one not a vis- yet we have seen no reason advanced shareholders in a bank really concern

ing in the largest vessels as a more A TIMELY CHANGE. useful contribution than a battleship A protest is arising in the strongof the first class. est possible tones in the United States

President Zelaya has played his lit-

against "Yellow Journalism," and it is finding expression in some of the lead-ing newspapers. Certainly the time has come for a change. In too many of the most widly circulated papers in the Republic big type, colored ink network in the rest of the minority. The

 One year
 \$1 00
 If the Republic big type, colored link and wild pictures have taken the place of brains and the treatment of questions of real public interest. No relations of real public interest. No relations in life has been too sacred to be free from the prying eyes of reporters whose instructions are to get "news" at all costs and without regard to consequences. Not infrequently the Victoria papers are called "slow" by
 The self is the minority. The majority can always protect themselves.

Sir Edward Grey thinks it dangerous mediate reply. This is certainly not to its readers. In Canada we avoid who think the Empire can be consoli-

> The intensity of the political contest in England is amazing. There has may go. If the Liberals win, it is impossible to' say to what limits they "in no profession are, high principles may regard the popular mandate as extending. If the Conservatives win,

> Mrs. Marie Leigh sued Home Secretary Gladstone for damages because she was forcibly fed while in prison for already is the abandonment by some she was forcibly fed while in prison for her performances as a suffragette. ored "funny pages," but there is a Lord Chief Justice Alverstone dismissed the case, and in doing so said that the Crown officials are not only The Mayor of New York says that entitled to use whatever means may city is clean and moral. Of course it be necessary to protect the lives of prisoners, but that it is their duty to do so. Thus does man in his brutal-

ity deprive fair woman of her last The National Geographical Society means of defence. She can no longer violate the law, and when she is sent recognized Commander Peary as the to prison, starve herself to death. Surely it is time for a revolution against man-made laws. Why should not a The city presents a very busy scene at present. There can be very few idle suffragette be allowed to starve her-

work is being carried on under ex- living without a vote. The question of independent official inspection of chartered banks is receiving a good deal of consideration in the eastern press. As is generally understood, there is no government inspection of Canadian banks. The inspector, who drops in every now and The construction of the V., V. & E. then when he is not expected, is not The construction of the V., V. & E. then when he is not expected, is not both east and west of the Hope Moun-a government official, but an officer tains bears out what the Colonist said of the bank. Primarily he is looking of the bank. Primarily he is looking after the interests of the bank, al-though in so doing he necessarily looks after the interests of the public. The during the election campaign, namely, after the interests of the bank, althat the government's railway policy though in so doing he necessarily looks movement in favor of inspection by public officials had its origin with Mr.

The 25 cent counter is a winner. Hundreds of pieces that would make splendid gift items are to be found on this counter. We list but a few here and make no attempt at descriptions. Come in and inspect the many offerings-values run up to double this amount. You'll not be disappointed in these offerings. Shall we see you today? Dainty China Plates China Manicure Trays China Muffin Plates CARANTA STATE China Jugs China Mugs Shaving Mugs Trinket Boxes Hair Receivers Hatpin Holders

N.



SPECIALLY arranged for your easy choosing and priced to make the choosing doubly easy, are hun-dreds of China and Glass Articles. These are items purchased at enticing prices and odd pieces that brisk buying in our regular stocks leaves us so early in the season. All are special values.

We have arranged a series of counters-at 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Not necessary to even look at the articles for the price-just look for the price ticket that adorns each counter. You'll find the values offered are exceptional-often the regular price would be doubly that asked.

We list a few of the pieces offered, but daily new articles will be added and it would be good policy to keep in daily touch with these offerings. Start today.

Special Values at 10c Special Values at 15c Special Values at 35c

You'll be surprised at the variety of items the 10 cent counter offers. Dozens of items are shown and many items that would do excellent service as an Xmas remembrance are to be found here. Come in and see the interesting values offered on this counter. Here are a few of the articles :--

> China Ornaments Cups and Saucers Dainty Plates Glass Vases Glass Peppers Salt Shakers Glass Sugars Glass Creams China Vases

> > Butter Dishes

Cups an dSaucers

Marmalade Jars

Tall Comports

China Ornaments

Sugars and Creams

Special Values at 25c

On the 15 cent counter you'll find great values-many pieces that sell in the regular way for more. To the gift distributor who has a great number of folks to remember this counter of little-priced pieces should appeal. Don't miss its many offerings.,

Hatpin Holders Mustard Pots China Ornaments Salt Shakers Dainty Plates Cups and Saucers China Vases Glass Vases Sugars and Creams

Thirty-five cents isn't much to expend on a gift, but it'll purchase some "worth while" pieces here-the 35c 27 counter is filled with special values. We commend its offerings to those with limited purses and a large list of acquaintances-it'll help you.

> Baby Plates Covered Boxes Mustard Pots China Jugs China Ornaments Shaving Mugs Marmalade Jars China Plates Manicure Trays Cups and Saucers

Special Values at 50c

Fifty cents is a price that'll buy you a dainty present from a big choice of stylish pieces, for the 50c counter is laden with exceptionally handsome pieces. Don't miss seeing these offerings. The quality as well as the decorations are of more than ordinary worth and you'll find the values are exceptionally good. Come and take your choice.

Sugars and Creams Belleek Mustards Belleek Peppers Moustache Cups Tobacco Jars Hatpin Holders Marmalade Jars Cups and Saucers Candle Sticks Shaving Mugs Manicure Trays Butter Dishes

Puff Boxes

Fancy Jugs

Tea Pots

CHINA TEA SETS FOR THE LITTLE FOLK AT \$1.25, \$1.50

FREE

Every lady visitin

leaving her name and address at the office

will receive a useful needle case free. Con-

tains an assortment of

ore this week and

not procurable

the usual

way. Cer-ainly worth coming for.

COME IN

TODAY

Not Toy Sets but Handsome, Serviceable Sets of 17 and 23 Useful Pieces. For the little folks we offer you some of the most attractive China Tea Sets of the season. These must not be confused with the little toy sets usually purchased in boxes, for they are artistic, useful sets. The decorations are attractive subjects that'll please the little tots, the ware of excellent quality and the prices remarkably fair. You'll make some little send one of these.



The development of institutions is worthy o it is especally so just transpiring in the Ur cannot fail to have a their further developme the sovereigns of Englar great work forms an ess tory of the British peop ticles, of which this is to examine into this ph in such detail as is cor treatment. An effort proach it with an open each sovereign in a true subject evolves under t both writer and reader ideas upon the nature of the process by which the to their present condition In the history of En which will ever stand namely, 1066, which wa Norman overthrew the presented by Harold an be chosen king. While ginning of our institut the influence of which h and has affected the co world, as few other ev may therefore be taken our review; but before and his place in history sider briefly the England The fundamental pri tutions was popular sup rived his right from th were responsible for th the community. In th trial by one's peers we of parliamentary govern our judicial principle the law. The kingship of any man or any fam to which men were ch the choice to a certain which claimed descent people could, if they leader from another fan were all elected, even the election was mere Wittenagemot was the people originally. Even to attend and vote; b the strong men of each themselves the burden populace began to a

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Baby Plates Covered Boxes Mustard Pots China Jugs China Ornaments Shaving Mugs Marmalade Jars China Plates Manicure Trays Cups and Saucers

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Sugars and Creams Belleek Mustards Belleek Peppers Moustache Cups Tobacco Jars Hatpin Holders Marmalade Jars Cups and Saucers Candle Sticks Shaving Mugs Manicure Trays Butter Dishes Puff Boxes Tea Pots Fancy Júgs

Г \$1.25, \$1.50 Iseful Pieces.

eason. These must not be con-22 bly fair. You'll make some little -17-piece sets, consisting of teapot, ps and saucers. We have several 7-piece sets, at \$1.50 and \$1.25

FINITOP With the Editor ious to win them away from a belief in the bution of land, William was prudent enough

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

The development of what we call British institutions is worthy of study at all times, and it is especally so just now, when events are transpiring in the United Kingdom, which cannot fail to have a potent influence upon their further development. The part which the sovereigns of England have played in this great work forms an essential part in the history of the British people. In a series of articles, of which this is the first, it is proposed to examine into this phase of English history n such detail as is consistent with newspaper treatment. An effort will be made to approach it with an open mind and to present each sovereign in a true light. Possibly as the subject evolves under this sort of treatment both writer and reader may get some new ideas upon the nature of our institutions and the process by which they have been brought

to their present condition In the history of England there is a date, which will ever stand out conspicuously, namely, 1066, which was when William the Norman overthrew the Saxon dynasty as represented by Harold and caused himself to be chosen king. While this was not the beginning of our institutions, it was an event the influence of which has endured to this day and has affected the country, and indeed the world, as few other events have done. It may therefore be taken as a starting point in our review; but before dealing with William and his place in history, it is necessary to consider briefly the England of the Saxons.

The fundamental principle in Saxon institutions was popular supremacy. The king derived his right from the people; the people were responsible for the orderly condition of the community. In the Wittenagemot and trial by one's peers we have the foundation of parliamentary government and the basis of our judicial principle of equal rights before the law. The kingship was not the property of any man or any family, but was an office to which men were chosen. Custom limited the choice to a certain family, namely, that which claimed descent from Woden, but the people could, if they so desired, select their eader from another family. The Saxon kings were all elected, even though in many cases the election was merely a formality. The Wittenagemot was the council of the whole people originally. Every freeman had a right o attend and vote; but as the years passed the strong men of each "kingdom" took upon themselves the burden of discussion, and the populace began to absent themselves, although they never lost the right to attend and take part in all deliberations. The hundreds and the tithings were communal divisions charged with the maintenance of the safety of life and property and generally with the orderly condition of each district. The tenure of land was communal. It was "folk-

land," that is, the land of the people. Gradu-

ally the idea of private ownership arose, and

ites or to reward men for service to the state.

The people themselves, appreciating the need

establishment of a strong governing organi-

not to leave the Saxons wholly unconsidered, for Domesday Book shows that a number of prominent families of that race were given fiefs but in every case the title was from the king. By a single act of William all land within England became Crown Land, and the principle has been applied to all land that has since been acquired by the British pation, not actually in the possession of individuals. Thus in all new colonies all land is crown land. It is true that it is administered by the government for the benefit of the people, but theoretically it is the property of the sovereign. This has been one of the leading factors in the development of British institutions.

William died in 1087, after a reign of twenty-one years, a period long enough for im to consolidate the system he had established.' He divided his realm, leaving Normandy to his eldest son Robert, and England to William, known as Rufus. Then occurred one of those singular events which seem to indicate that Providence directed the progress of the people of England. The Conqueror had abolished all the Saxon nobility. There was not a Saxon earl left in the country; but he had scarcely been laid in his grave before Robert sought to defeat his will and assume both crowns for himself. The Norman barons in England declared against William Rufus; but the English people stood by him, and pre-served the crown for him, and thus the Saxon English established a claim for royal favor. Rufus was slow to recognize it, but nevertheless the fact that they sustained him against his brother made him the king of the English in a sense that his father had not been. He was, however, a tyrant, yet a man of shrewd business instincts. When his brother Robert wished to go upon a Crusade, William loaned him the necessary money and took over Normandy as security. He was a godless and merciless man, and when he died in 1100 from the stroke of an arrow received in hunting, he was mourned by few. While he cannot be said to have played directly any conspicuous part in the shaping of our institutions, indirectly by his odious tyranny he revived in the breasts of Englishmen a determination to regain their former rights. Years were needed to bring about the changes necessary for this, and in the meanwhile the Norman bar-ons had become Englishmen in every sense of the word.

YOUTH AND CITIZENSHIP.

'L' etat c' est moi," said the French monarch. This, though the expression of one who was the incarnation of absolutism, contains in it a sound principle. Of course Louis XIV. meant that he alone was the state, that everything centred around him, that his welfare was the supreme object of the nation, that his will ought to prevail in all things. To this doctrine we will all take exception nowadays; yet every person ought to feel that he is in a certain sense the state, that his part in the afit came to pass that, partly by consent of the fairs of the state is as great as that of any people and partly by usurpation, the king acquired the right to give the land to his favorone else's, that his views are worthy of consideration provided they are intelligently formed, and that the exercise of his rights of of protection, were not indisposed to favor the citizenship is the act of one of the partners in the state. In the Acts of Congress establishing the states of the American union the enacting words are to the effect that "the people residing within the limits thereinafter defined are hereby declared to constitute the state." Congress does not say that the state shall be bounded by such and such lines, and it does not declare that any specified area shall be a state, but that the people within the area mentioned are the state. In Canada when we establish a new province we describe it by its undaries and say that the area within them constitutes the province. In the end the same result is reached in both cases; but the United States idea would not be applicable to Canada, because the provinces of the Dominion are only subdivisions for convenience of local administration, whereas the states of the union are established for the exercise of local sovereignity. Nevertheless with us as with them it is the people, not the land, which constitute the state. There are no people in the world who enjoy the right of self-government more comletely than the people of Canada. With us democracy finds its best expression, for while we preserve the form of monarchy the people govern absolutely. It follows that if the state to be well governed, the best elements of which it consists should participate in its government, and the best element in any community is its unspoiled youth. As a rule men in their youth have loftier ideals than they entertain later in life. Business anxieties, family cares, and all the various relations which arise, as the years advance, conjoined with the fruits of experience, are apt to take away the fresh and wholesome aspirations in which youth indulges. The man of mature years may be the more practical' than his younger contemporaries; but he is also likely to be narrower in his views, to seek for present advantage rather than for prospective good. The young fellow, who has just attained manhood, sees before him a scope for action, which in point of time seems unlimited. He does not feel, as older men realise, that what they have to do must be done quickly, if they are to enjoy the fruits of it while they Those of us, whose memory goes back live. to the days when the Confederation project hung in the balance, can recall the enthusiasm with which the young men espoused the cause of union. There were older men leading the way, but youth won the battle, the opposition came chiefly from men who had reached or

certainty. But the young men looked into the future. Their capital was a series of years stretching into before them indefinitely, and they were anxious to venture it in the great experiment. It is a truism to say that the hope of the country is in its youth. There is less of a disposition on the part

of the young men of British Columbia to engage in the active work of public life than there ought to be. The exceptions may be conspicuous, but the rule holds good for the great majority. And yet this is emphatically a young man's country. Nowhere else in the world are there greater opportunities offering for honorable, courageous and adventurous youth. The spirit of youth ought to prevail in the councils of the country. It is one of the inexplicable things of this western community that the younger men refrain so very largely from participation in public movements. The political battles ought to be largely fought by young men. Their place at elections is not only in the committee room or in assisting to en-tertain a gathering at a "smoker." They ought to be upon the platform discussing the issues of the day, and bringing to bear upon their solution all the enthusiasm and farsightedness of youth. Their influence, if actively asserted, would tend to purify politics. This article is not directed to young men only, but to older men. There is in British Columbia somewhat of a disposition to repress youthful aspirants to a share in public debate. The same people have been discussing public questions in the older parts of the province for many years. It is time the younger element was encouraged to come more freely to the

front. To young men it is recommended that they take care to fit themselves for active participation in public affairs and to have no hesitation in coming forward. The first step, is to familiarize themselves with questions of state. Sport is an excellent thing in its place. To meet the demand of the people the papers devote very much space to telling about it. A healthy interest in manly sport deserves encouragement. But it would be wise on the part of the youth of the community not to become wrapped up in sport, but to give close attention to matters relating to the public welfare, to inform themselves on the questions of the day and prepare themselves to deal with them. The practice of public speaking is by no means sufficiently cultivated in this province. Indeed there seems to be something in the nature of a prejudice against it. Our political debates are, as a rule, dull, and yet on the rare occasions, when some man with a gift of oratory

addresses a British Columbia audience, he receives the heartiest kind of a welcome. It is a duty of young men as individuals composing the state to familiarize themselves with platform speaking. Of course it is an art that every one cannot acquire, any more than every one can become a successful singer or pianist. But most men can do better than the great majority do, and to bring this article to a rastical conclusion the suggestion is made that greater attention should be paid to the practice of the art of debate. It is almost neglected in Victoria, the few sporadic efforts that have been and are being made only serving to prove how generally the rule is otherwise. Every young man cannot hope to become an orator, which is perhaps just as well, w to express but every young man can himself intelligently upon public questions, and the act of qualifying one's self to speak is the best means of acquiring knowledge on such matters. What has been herein said is offered for the consideration, also, of parents and teachers. Are our public schools taking care that the boys are learning the rudiments of government and the general nature of public questions? Is any organized attempt being made to see that the youth of the community is being grounded in the principles of citizenship? What is being done to develop the speaking talent of young men? In some of the Eastern provinces many of the best speakers received their training on the temperance platform. It would be easy to name a number of the most prominent public men in Canada who learned in that way how to deal with public questions. We have nothing corresponding to that here. In many parts of the East the debating society was and is a very common organization, and out of these organizations have graduated men who knew how to catch and hold the atten-tion of audiences. What can be done to develop the latent speaking talent of the youth of Victoria? If this question can be answered, the first step, and an exceedingly important step, will be taken towards placing our youth in their proper place in relation to the state.

tales that had been handed down from generation to generation, and seemed to these pious fathers to be inimical to the truth as they were commissioned to teach it. Another reason was that Indian traders concerned themselves very little about matters of this kind. So that they could buy furs cheaply and sell them at a profit, they cared little for anything else. Another was the antagonism between the two races; another the lack of knowledge by the two races of each other's language; another, the shyness of the Indians concerning their racial traditions. Only those who have endeavored to get an Indian to tell them one of these ancient tales can understand the difficulty of doing so. Here is the case of a very intelligent Indian guide in the East. He was asked to repeat the story of Glooscap, the Indian Messiah, but his English being somewhat imperfect, and his interrogator having asked several questions to clear up some points in the narrative, the guide at once became suspicious that he was being ridiculed and refused absolutely to continue the conversation. An Indian from near Cape Flattery was asked to tell the story of the great Monster, which lived at one time in the Olympic Range, but he frankly said that he did not wish to be laughed at, and that he had been taught at school that white people only ridiculed the Indian stories, and for this reason the younger men were not taking the trouble to learn them. Yet great though the difficulties are, they are not insuperable, and systematic study would bring

much of interest to light. A timber cruiser said that he had been for weeks in the woods in company with an Indian guide. After a few days he gained the confidence of his companion, and by degrees led him to tell him at the camp-fire at night some of the ancient tales of his people. He said that he was amazed at the fulness and interest of the mythology unfolded to him. The story, which impressed him most, was one that related, as he said, to an Indian Christ, and it was told him with such detail and with great local application that it was impossible that it could be a perversion of the story of Jesus as it had been told by early missionaries. Among the, few places in America where tribal lore can be learned from people, who have not themselves ceased to believe in is British Columbia, and it will be a matter regret hereafter if steps are not taken before it is too late to preserve as much of it as possible

For the purpose of accomplishing something in this way, the Colonist invites the cooperation of its readers. Some of them must know Indian stories that have come down from the past, and it would be a favor to others if they would kindly send them in for publication. It is not necessary that the stories should be long or given in great detail. Any scrap of tradition or mythology is of value. Sometimes in investigations of this kind a single item, that can be expressed in a score or two of words, is like the footprint of Friday upon the sand in Robinson Crusoe's island. It is a clue to something else; perhaps it proves something else. For example, the Skagit Indians say that a chief was for some offence sent to an island. He gathered seaweed; and in the night the seaweed became changed to men and women. With these he set out to the mainland and established a new people, from whom they were descended. This story, short and impossible though it was, led an investigator, named Morse, to follow it up, and he said he obtained abundant evidence that the Skagits came from beyond the seas, a theory which had corroboration in the physical differences between them and the neighboring tribes.

statesmen to thieves. And he lived in kaleidoscopic times. In his youth his soul was stirred by the horrors of the French revolution. He felt the sentiment of the Jacobite cause when that cause was hopeless, and Invernahyle, the man who sent the Fiery Cross through Spain in 1745, was his close friend. His earliest childhood was associated with the sad disasters of the American War of Independence; no wonder his books and poems are full of the spirit of battle.

THE PARTY OF THE P

He was born in 1771, and most of us have read of his remarkable childhood, for he very early gave evidence of his genius and love of adventure. He was unfortunate in his first love affair, if that can be termed unfortunate which bore fruition only in the reflection of the great man's great love upon others and upon his work. Very often those things which we deem our saddest misfortunes prove to be our richest blessings, and had Scott married his early choice, the world might have been the poorer for his ideals shattered, or for wealth of feeling and sentiment elsewhere bestowed. Had Dante married Beatrice, his greatest work must have been lost to the world. Had Petrarch and Laura realized the consummation of their desires, the result would probably not have conferred a lasting benefit upon mankind. Great and noble passions unsatisfied, act upon the soul of man or woman like fire upon gold. Many readers complain that the love passages in Scott's books are few and far between, and that he suggests rather than describes, leaving too much to the imagination. Is it impossible to understand that to him the theme was far too sacred to be profaned by too prolific writing

upon it? Scott married Miss Carpenter in 1797. She was a very attractive little woman, dark and brilliant, with a charming manner and a kindly heart. Scott made her a faithful husband, and, in spite of the fact that his first love was his last love as well, they were both happy in their union. Of their sons and daughters, only one, the wife of John Lockhart, left children. It was to this same Lockhart, that upon his deathbed the writer said: "Be a good man, my dear." "These words," writes Mr. Lang, "em-brace the unobtrusive moral of all that he said he was.'

Sir Walter was an unsuccessful lawyer, and no less unsuccessful in the long run as printer and publisher. He was primarily a poet, and poetry and business do not go hand in hand. At the last, ruin stared him in the face, and it was to satisfy his creditors that he worked himself to death. He was able to pay every penny that he owed, but he died a poor man.

"Ivanhoe," perhaps the most popular of all Scott's novels, is of rather too long and com-plicated a plot to be produced in synopsis. It is a fascinating tale, full of stirring deeds, brave characters, and wonderful adventures, and one with which, happily, most of us are familiar.

In "The Fair Maid of Perth," the course of true love is allowed to run more smoothly than most of this writer's stories. The scene is laid in Scotland during the reign of King Robert III. David, the crown prince, is in love with the beautiful daughter of an honest burgher, Simon Glover, but as he is not willing to bestow his hand as well as his heart, Catherine, the young woman refuses him. Prince David decided to kidnap her, and she is only saved at the last moment by the interference of Henry Wynd, a young armorer. As all this occurs on Saint Valentine's Eve, Henry Wynd becomes Catherine's valentine for the year. But many complications arise, and the lovers are separated. The Black Douglas appears on the scene, and other interesting historical personages with him. The story is thoroughly Scotch, and is teeming with magical descriptions. In the end all turns out happily for the lovers. "The Heart of Midlothian" is considered by many to be the finest thing that Scott wrote. The plot was suggested by a true incident, and the famous scene in which Jeannie walks all the way to London to obtain a pardon for her sister Effie, wrongfully convicted of child-murder, finds its counterpart in history.

.25 and \$1.50 ations. Such a set would be used

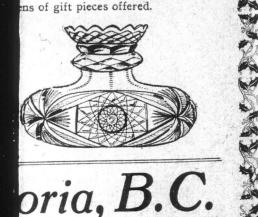
cceptable. Come in and let us and cream. Priced at \$1.50, \$1.25\$1.00

BBEY" CUT GLASS The World's Finest and Best

SN'T "Libbey" Glass leap into ind .as .the all-ng answer to estion "What "What ON CTRADE M stion, give a lady?" EVERY PIECE is nothing

-nothing that even pretends to be It is the chief charm of the table er the best is the sole criterion. Ry Cut Glass is successful in the dewhich it approaches the unique loveof Libbey. Be satisfied with nothing utiful.

C Real are sole Victoria agents and invite come in and inspect our magnificent shown in a specially constructed used solely for the display of Cut



NK REALENS

zation, but underlying it all was the claim that the kingship and the ownership of land, as well as the determination of the rights of the people, whether in the making of laws or the execution of them, rested with the people. We may see as we follow the development of our institutions that the people, have from time to time demanded and received recognition of their "ancient rights and privileges," and these few words of description will give an idea of what they were. Herein British institutions differ from those of some other countries. They rest fundamentally upon the popular will, and do not arise from grants or concessions from a superior power.

It was to an England, where such ideas had not been wholly forgotten, that William the Norman came. William was not only brave and energetic, but he was also sagacious, and while he had overthrown the opposition of the Saxon reigning house, he took care not to proclaim himself king, but to recognize the Engish principle of an elective monarchy. He was chosen king on Christmas Day, 1066. The conquest of England took several

years, but when it had been completed, Wiliam took drastic steps to establish his power. He chose so to construe the law as to regard himself as king from the death of Edward the Confessor. Hence all who had resisted him were adjudged guilty of treason, and hence also their lands and property became forfeited to him. He also chose to regard himself as the owner of the folkland, because he said that, as the whole people had opposed their lawful sovereign, they had no longer any right to the communal property. Thus William be-came the owner of the whole kingdom and he was able to establish the feudal system, apportioning the land among his own soldiers, and making the tenure one of personal service to him as sovereign lord. In this respect the feudal system of England differed from that system as it existed in Continental Europe. The Continental feudal baron did not of necessity acknowledge an obligation to serve any sovereign. Hence while the feudal sys-tem as established by William made England a compact state, as it developed on the Continent it created almost innumerable independent nobles, acknowledging no common ord. This was William's great work. This was the revolution which he made in the afairs of England. He destroyed the communal system of land ownership and created individual titles in fee, which is the basis of land tenure all over the British Empire and in the United States as well. In this distri-

BEGINNINGS OF HISTORY

In the previous article of this series the suggestion was made that the shell heaps, so common on this Northwest Coast, should be explored for archaeological remains. There is another field of study, equally promising and almost equally virgin. The myths and legends of the Indian tribes would well repay investigation, and the time to undertake it is now. Very much, that would doubtless have proved of very great interest, and value in a historical sense, has been lost because of neglect to preserve the myths and legends of the aborigines of this continent. The fragments that have been reduced to writing suggest the existence of a vast fund of story that has been lost. Several reasons combined to prevent the study of Indian legendary lore. Among them was the fact that the first white people to possess the confidence of the savages to any degree were the missionary priests, and these worthy men were too desirous to instruct the people in the truths of the Christian religion to wish to prefor them in the change, only a period of un- serve their folk-lore. Indeed, they were anx- knew intimately, from princes to gypsies, from

a service and the service and the service of the se

Therefore we ask for Indian legends. The writers' names ought to accompany the stories, although they would not be published unless they so desired.



SIR WALTER SCOTT.

That versatile and clever writer, Mr. An-, drew Lang, says of the famous author of the Waverley Novels that "to read him, to read all of him almost, to know his works familiarly, is to have a friend, and, as it were, an invisible playmate of the mind. Goethe confessed this spell; it affected even Carlyle; all Europe knew its charm; Alexandre Dumas, the Scott of France, not only felt it but was able to in-

spire it." But Scott, in the masterliness of his style, his choice of diction, his conscientious following of all the laws of rhetoric, and the poetic grandeur of the vein that runs through all his books, was as far above Dumas as the white-clad mountain-peak is above the green foot-hills. To know Scott is to love him, and to love him is to love romance and chivalry, truth and purity, and the might of the right. More than that, it inspires us with a desire to fight for the right. In all these things Dumas resembles him, but only as an apt pupil can resemble a great master. A century could produce only one just like him. His influence upon the mind of youth is one that can scarcely be over-estimated. For a lad to be familiar with the works of this great writer is the hallmark of his own integrity of character. True to nature always, he yet disdained the crudities of realism, and his stories and poems are always uplifting. His knowledge of his kind was unlimited. All sorts and conditions of people he

FAKED FOODS

So much is heard of pure food laws and food adulteration these days that one is prone to assume that the abuse in question is a result of modern conditions of trade and competition. Such, however, is not the case; for the Greeks and Romans complained as bitterly as the man of today of the adulteration of their food.

In Pliny is found an account setting forth how the bakers of Rome were wont to mix with their dough a white earth, soft to the touch and sweet to the taste, thus turning out a foodstuff that had weight and fine appearance, but little food value.

Pliny also touches upon wine adulteration. He assures us that not even the rich Roman noble could be sure that the wine he purchased was pure. Moreover, the famous wines of Falerno were doctored, and wines from Gaul generally esteemed to be of the best were as a matter of fact artificially colored by aloes

and other drugs. Much complaint was made in Athens touching wine adulteration, so that in time it became necessary to appoint special inspectors with a view to putting an end to the evil.

There was one wine merchant, named Canthare, who was so skilful in the matter of adulteration that his name actually became a synonym for the expression "clever deceit." Canthare's long suit was in imparting the flavors of old age to new wine.

And so on. . Throughout Europe, from the tenth century onward, are found numerous in-stances of food adulteration in general practice by bakers, brewers, vintners, etc. The tricks of the trade were originated more than a thousand years ago.



6



REFORM

Men seldom name the gifts they wantbut they always want a new suit or overcoat-a really fine pair of trousers and a fancy vest.

Christmas

The Practical Side

The easiest way to find something that will please a man, is to come to the Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

You can't turn around without your eyes meeting sensible, useful gifts.

BUSINESS SUITS and OVERCOATS in the newest single and doublebreasted styles FROCK COATS and VESTS Elegant FULL DRESS SUITS and TUXEDO COATS and the handsomest effects in FANCY VESTS and TROUSERS

We make satisfaction a certainty because there is the Fit-Reform trademark in every garment to guarantee it.





Tuesday, December 1909.



Holiday Handkerchiefs For Men Women and Children

And a more complete, varied and newer stock to choose from you couldn't wish for.

We've thousands of beautiful Handkerchiefs to sell between now and Christmas Eve, and they are irresistibly low-priced. We have gathered what is certainly the largest and choicest stock ever shown in this City, and because we bought in such generous quantities you'll save a pretty penny on your purchases.

Just take a trip through the Handkerchief Section-note the wonderful stock and the exceptionally low prices-it will be a revelation to you. We sell more handkerchiefs in December than all the other months of the year. Get your gift Handkerchiefs early, so as to get the best choice.

Here you will find Hemstitched Linens, Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs for Women, Linen Hemstitch and Initialed Goods in Silk and Linen for Men, together with Plain, Fancy and Fancy Boxed Handkerchiefs for Children.

Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy Children's Handkerchiefs, with colored borders. Each5¢ Children's Pictorial Handkerchiefs. Children's Plain White Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Fancy Border Handkerchiefs. Two for

Ladies Pure Linen Hemstitched Hand-

Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c. Each, 20c, 25c Ladies' Pure Linen Initial Handker-

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

VANCOUVER BURGLARS

VANCOUVER, Dec. 16 .- It has de-

Four Men Implicated in Raid Dresser Establishment-China-man as Receiver

Ladies' Maltese Lace Handkerchiefs. Each \$1.40 up to\$3.00 Ladies' Real Lace Handkerchiefs. Each, \$1.40 up to \$9.00 Gentlemen's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Each, 25c to ... 50¢ Gentlemen's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs. Each, 25c and50¢ Gentleman's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs. Gentlemen's Plain Silk Handkerchiefs.

FREE TRADE IN FOOD SUPPLIES

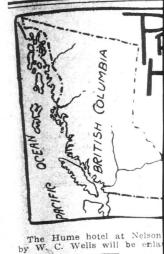
COPAS & YOUNG

SUCHARD'S COCOA, 1-4 lb. tin 25c, 1-2 lb. tin 45c, 1 lb.

Flour Peddlers taking orders to be delivered through

We don't believe in being held up. Do You? Watch for

We are not willingly a party to any hold-up game. And



Tuesday, December 21, 190

During the present year

ing permits of Greenwood have been the \$100,000 mark.

William T. Ennis was the premature discharge of a the Mother Lode mine on Fr

The building of the railway Keremoss and Princeton of 115,009 ties which cost 25 cer

Work upon the Westhor bridge in Delta district has most completed.

Two candidates for reev ented themselves in Salm . Scales and W. J. Kew.

R. A. Chester is the new of the branch of the B.N.A. wood in succession to who is transferred to R

The British Columbia C pany reports its production month of November as having ed \$54,000 net for the mon

John Morrison formerly of the Kootenay hotel, was drowned recently in Cobalt district, Ont.

Henry Clark, who brok school at Alice Siding ne and broke up the furniture sentenced to six months rancy.

Gunnysack Murphy is dead brook from pneumonia. At he owned a group or clain Kootenay country near the

Stanley Dykes was comm trial at Nelson on a charg ing knocked down Lena Fla year old girl and robbing h point a mile outof the city

Work has commenced up work has commenced up molition of the present is at Fernie, a temporary stri the board of trade of that gard this as a victory, has been agitating for inc

special committee Westminster Board of Tri sidering a proposal from t Safety Blasting Powder establish a powder works and owned by the board a of the Coquitlam river.

Coguitlam Dam Ca

Tomorrow evening the st New Westminster's case a Vancouver Power company gard to the proposed heig the dam at Coquitlam as i sented to the Dominion g will be received by the of New Westminster claims heightening of the dam its water supply in that will be contaminated. claims

Fernie's Roads

Twenty-seven miles have been built in Fernie ing the past year. A

their natural enemies, with the remi-edies prescribed by competent authori-ties, or which have been found in practical experience to be the most effective. The question of pesis, whether in-sect, disease or animal, and whether of plant or animal life, intimately af-fects the welfare of every tiller of the soil and breeder of animals, to an ex-tent not generally recognized. The running of animals on ranges and rounding them up, occasionally, or feeding them, even if done lavishiv, about a farm, is not all the business of a breeder of animals, or the plant-ing, cultivating and pruning of an or-chard all that the fruit culturist has to do, to ensure success, or the sow-ing and reaping of grain all the farmer is called upon to perform. The enemies of the productions of these various avocations, whether of native or introduced origin, all demand close and constant attention. The lack of knowledge or of appreciation of the methods pursued by the successful person, not the least among which is culled from all available authorita-tive sources, may prove a real benefit of the farmer, and it is therefore hoped that the information furnished in the just issued bulletin, which is culled from all available authorita-tive sources, may prove a real benefit of al long-standing promise for a publication dealing with the subject this bulletin is now presented, and which it is earnesity hoped will meet most, if not all, of the conditions in-volved, and awake those especially in-terested in remewed efforts in adopting the repressive measures advocated against theories and the protection of insect friends. In presenting this brochure to the public, however, it is not for a mo-ment pretended that the contents are-all emanations resulting from the respective subjects, with all the neces-sary oppertunities to study the life-histories of insect and plant life, and the most reliable methods of compiler's opinions against those of persons who is the stock measting the would be presumptious to set up the compiler's opinion M. K. Rogers Makes Final Pay-ment on Hidden Creek Property VANCOUVER, Dec. 16.—By the pay-ment today of \$40,000 a mining deal was completed in Vancouver which is <section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

PROMISING MINE

CHANGES HANDS

The hotel will, it is stated, be up to date in every particular, and early extended the proposed site. The proposed site. The bill has come to place astrolution that the proposed site. The bill has the approving for the proposed site. The bill has the approving for the capture of the bank of Exeter and obtained about and found is arrived and found it is in balf. Of Rodney, charged with misc as the for the bill has included to the base arrived and found it is in a laft in the Central prison. The state is a first and a half in the Central prison. The state of Sinth college. The bill has the approving for the capture of the bank of Exeter and obtained about in the duration. Sheriff College and found it is a state of Sinth college. The bill has the approving for the capture of the bank of the capture of the bank of arrived and found it is a state of the bank arrived and found it is a state and found it is a condition. Sheriff College as the state dealer of base are ward or the capture of the bank arrived and found it is a condition. Sheriff college as the state dealer of base are state dealer of base as and a half in the Central prison. The condition. Sheriff college are are ward for the capture of the bank a the all is in the Central prison. The state of Smith college. The conduction is the agriculture in the the company of the the Empress. The condition. Sheriff college are striced and condition. Sheriff college are striced and condition. Sheriff college are striced and a half in the Central prison. The condition. Sheriff college are striced and condition.

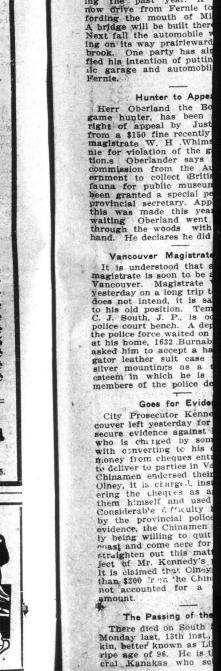
Our Hobby Again Prond of our fine All-Wool Eng-lish Shawl Rugs; a large consign-ment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices.

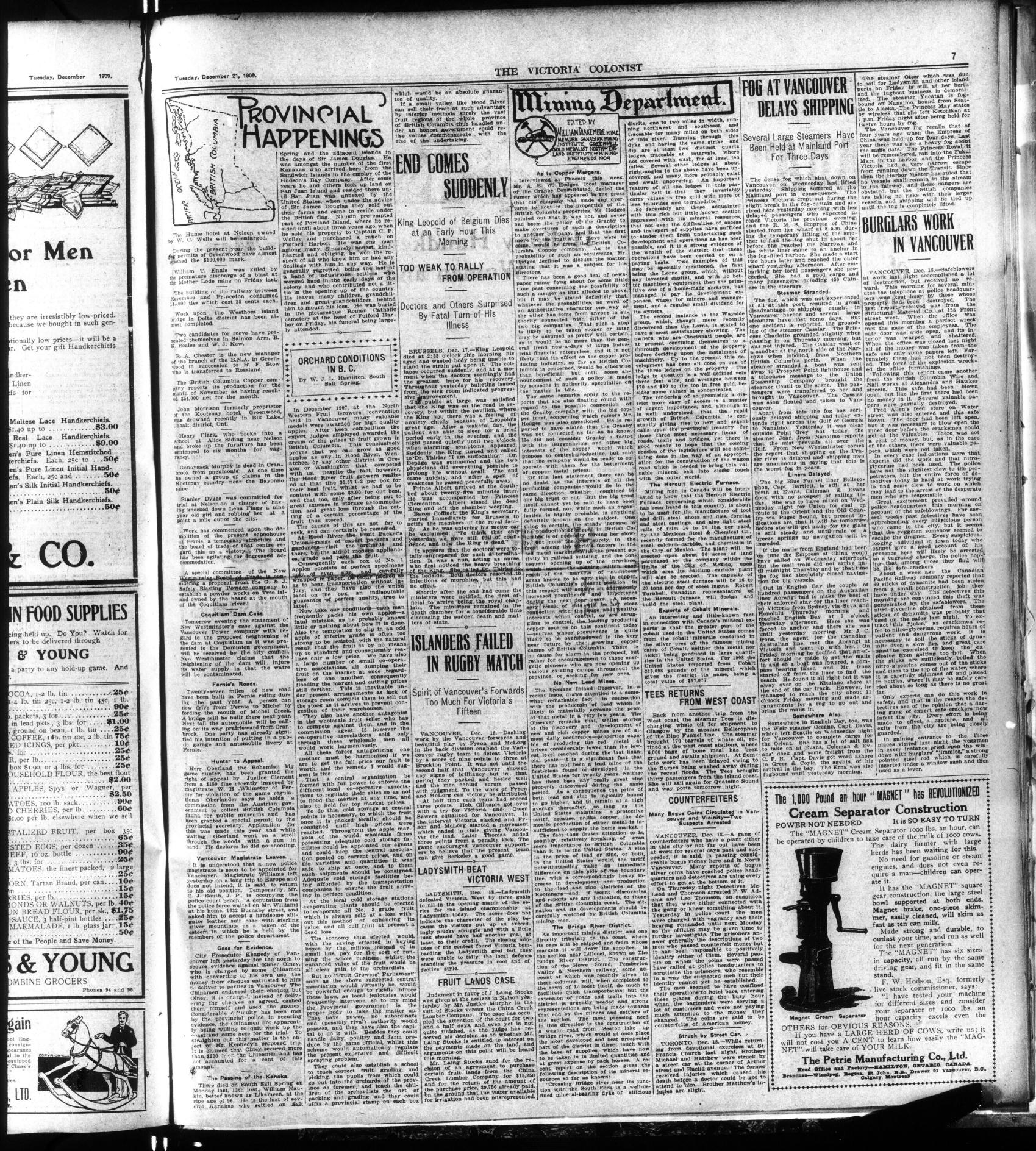
> B.C. SADDLERY CO., LTD. 566 YATES STREET.

PURE GOLD PREPARED ICINGS, per pkt..... 10¢ the best for 60¢ per lb.

we are not peddling Flour.

ISLAND APPLES, per box \$1.90, or 4 lbs. for 250 OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, the best flour Why pay 75c and \$1.00 per lb. elsewhere when we sell C. & B. MIXED CRYSTALIZED FRUIT, per box 350 65¢ FRENCH PEAS, per can CAPE COD CRANBERRIES, per lb. NEW SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS, per lb. 40c CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sk., \$1.75 TRAVERS' ENGLISH SAUCE, 3 half-pint bottles 25¢ CHIVER'S ENGLISH MARMALADE, 1 lb. glass jar... 15¢ Or 4 lb. tin ... Patronize the Store of the People and Save Money. **COPAS & YOUNG** ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS Phones 94 and 95. Corner Fort and Broad Sts.







Market Mar

Ominous for Dr. Cook.

Ominous for Dr. Cook. COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17.—The exami-nation of Dr. Cook's north pole records seems likely to be concluded much soener than had been anticipated. It appears possible that the report will be presented at tombrow's meeting of the consistory of the University of Copen-hagen. The prespect of such an early termination is not regarded as a sood open by the public which is friendly to Cook

IS FLETCHER SNEAD

Man Found in St. Catherines Admits Being Husband of Bath-tub Tragedy

Cascade Mineral Claim, situate in the works to b Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot, Uchucklet Harbor, surveyed as Lot 699: Take notice that I, M. Barclay Mc-Kay, Free Miner's Certificate No. B, 180196, intend, sixty days from the date Columbia

which is situated on Johnson street, in police court before Magistrate Jay yes. Cullen declared that he was standing butside the cafe when somebody handed him a watch and asked him to take it inside. He stepped in with the watch and offered it to the man in charge of the restaurant. The latter at once called the police and Cullen was forth-with pinched.

RAILWAY SERVICE

First Train Since Interruption Yester-day Morning—Gang at Work Near Silica Brick Company.

Inim a watch and asked him to take it inside. He stepped in with the watch and offered it to the man in charge of the restaurant. The latter at once called the police and Cullen was forth-with pinched.
 Targe said that he had fallen asleep in the cafe and that when he awoke arms of Morpheus his chronometer was not of Morpheus his chronometer was not of Morpheus his chronometer was not of the cafe.
 The case was adjourned until today to the proprietor of the cafe.
 RESUMPTION OF E. & N. RAILWAY SERVICE
 Yorktown, Vicksburg and the collier and the man who gave the watch to Cullen outside the cafe.
 Allow the police to call more with cafe.
 RESUMPTION OF E. & N. RAILWAY SERVICE
 Yorktown, Vicksburg and the collier and the man who gave the watch to cullen outside the cafe.
 The American grip on Bluefields.
 The American grip on Bluefields was tightened to day, when Commander of the U.S. forces in blue, commander of the U.S. forces in blue allowed at Bluefields.
 The American grip on Bluefields.
 The American grip on

be allowed at Bluefields. Increase of Revenue. OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—The excise rev-enue for November totalled \$1,449.309, an increase of \$70,466 over November last year. Railway Earnings. MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—C. P. R. earn-ings for the second week of December Increased \$232,000 over the Same week last year. MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—C. P. R. earn-ings for the second week of December Increased \$232,000 over the Grand Trunk for the same week increased \$47,000. December 10.000 over the Same week last year. Montreased \$47,000. December 10.000 over the Same week last year. Montreased \$232,000 over the Same week last year. More convention, Mr. Hodson was able to arrange for the presence at the great sathering of stockmen and dairy farmers of this province on February S. of Hon. E. T. Judd, ex-president of the state authority on practical dairy feed-ing. He has also arranged for the ex-hibition at the gathering here of the up-to-date mechanical milker, which S. will be shown in operation during each day of the business sessions.

Canada Gazette Notices OTTAWA, Dec. 17,-The appoint-ment of Capitain T, G. Taylor, master of the government steamer Gulnare, to be agent of marine and fisheries for Prince Edward Island is gazetted. Application is made for incorporation of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Quebec Province, by Isaac Prefontaine, of Montreal, and others. Also incorporation for the Re-tail Merchants' association of Canada, with power to establish Dominion, provincial, local or second executives for the following purpose: To super-vise the general retail trade interests of Canada, to represent before par-liament, legislatures or courts the commercial organization of Canada; to arbitrate and settle trades disputes between members and to report the names of those who fail to pay their accounts when due; to pass by-laws necessary for the utilization of such powers and for other purposes.

Congressmen Feel Insulted

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Dec. 17.-A man who says he is Fletcher Shead, the bathtub murder victim, was located here last night. He is known here as John Lucas, and is engaged as a dish washer at the New Murray hotel. He has been here since the disappearance of Snead. George Smith cleant in the bath

Billing Brick Converting with a steps of strateging of the state of the strateging of the strate

ays from the date le Mining Record-of Improvements. btaining a Crown laim. laim. laim. st be commenced f such Certificate ay of December. given that, 30 days environments. ay from the date berof, and the time within the time date hereof, and the time within are to be commenced is before the ex-piration of sixty days from the date hereof, and the said capital, namely, to the extent of at least ten thousand dollars is to be subsoribed is before the expiration of thirty days are to be commenced is before the ex-piration of sixty days from the date hereof, and the date by which the said proposed works shall be in operation is fixed at three years from the date here-of.

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even as they disapp hind the thick brush hung the grouse up li trail and cut throug bushes down a steep once more. We paus bank and gazed acr sand, beyond which th pentine course. Then and broad rapid, na rushing neck, throug waters poured tumult The main force of the further bank, which y river. Rebounding th the water returned, to our own side. The w emptied themselves a

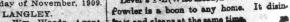
we flushed three lots ning themselves in op overgrown trail. Of

smooth run, which wa A feature of the pl one or two mighty a which, lying along the farther shore, see harbor for fish of any rade extended his han where your fish are, Now, I am going to those willows, smoke them. I'll be on han when required. Bett pool." "I'll fish the ra replied I; "it's where the biggest rainbow I I hook another mon down stream for you disturb yourself. Any without the net on that serene; I'll watch the of anything going on my great disgust, th the pool yielded noth only fit to be thrown joined my friend. your time up there; h be. Things have been said he. "Things take things?" "Big things other side every not Art I can't say, for broken the water. now; look!"

Sure enough, there to one of the floating of the pool, but quite off my two favorite

Wm. Woods, Agent. Frit and cleans at the same time.

JOHN LANGLEY.



Tuesday, December

PART IV WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1897"

ACT, 1897" 1. This is to certify that the "Van-couver Island Power Company. Limited" (specially incorporated pursuant to Part IV. of the above mentioned Act, on the form of a series of the ser

proved, and that the same are as fol-lows: (a.) The construction of a dam and storage reservoir on, respectively, Bear Creek and Alligator Creek, tributaries of the Jordan River; the construction of main diverting works at a point on the Jordan River about 21-4 miles north-east from the southwesterly bowPdary of the Esquimait and Nanalmo Railway Land Grant; the construction of a stor-age reservoir at the headwaters of the Jordan River, known as the Jordan Meadows; the construction of a storiego reservoir on Y Creek, a tributary of the said Jordan River, and the construction of diverting works on the said "form the said diverting works on Y Creek to the main diverting works here-inhefore mentioned; the construction of a regulating reservoir at some point Interfore mentioned, the construction of a rogulating reservoir as some point interform some point of a funder shows as Forebay Reservoir; the construction of a funder and dict from said main diverting works to the said forebay Reservoir; the construction of a funder interform and the ability of a power-house and the ability for the soil of a power-house and the ability of a power-house and the ability of the construction of a transmission interaction and apparatus to the first and the ability of victoria, and the erection of suitable sub-stations and apparatus to carry out all things necessary for the construction of power to the said for own's the dot intervention of power to the said company. Interform the said company as hereinber fore set out; the erection of power to the said company as hereinber fore set out; the erection of power so the side of powers, as also the proper threas and the ability of wictoria, and the shear as a soing the right to erect such poles that twenty in the set of power is the said company as hereinber fore set out; the set on of poles for the transmission of power, as also telephones when and re-cross said public high of wires along the soing the soin the soing be said prides, and the soin further and the soing the right to erect such poles that twenty is fore and the soing the soi

n the

мс-о. В. nts, Crown tificate 30 days of. Dated this 4th day of November, 1909. A. CAMPBELL REDDIE, Deputy Clerk of the Executive Council. CERTIFICATE OF THE BEGISTRA-TION OF AN EXTRA-PROVIN-CIAL COMPANY. g at a "COMPANIES ACT, 1897." chains: blace of acres. er, 1909. Agent 30 days the Hon. for a and pe-stuate at Phoenix, Arizona. The Act, 1897. 'to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the situate at Phoenix, Arizona. The amount of the company is and pe-the for a situate at Phoenix, Arizona. The anount of the capital of the com-The amount of the capital of the com-pany is one hundred thousand dollars divided, into one hundred thousand a post shares of one dollar each. shares of one dollar each. The head office of the company in this Frovince is situate at 1122 Gov-ernment street, in the city of Victoria, and J. H. Smith, manager, whose ad-dress is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the company. Not empowered to issue and transfer stock. The time of the existence of the com-nery is twenty-five years, from the 8th est 80 chains ining er, 1909. pany is twenty-five years, from the 8th day of January A. D. 1908. The com-pany is limited. Agent 30 days

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE, AND ELSEWHERE

THREE SALMON AT THE SIWASH RIPS small bright-winged salmon fly, one to which

When I think over all the beautiful stretches of water, out of the United Kingdom, to which my wandering footsteps as an angler have from time to time led me, I can remember none more delightful than the Siwash Ripsthe name signifying merely the rapids of the siwashes, as the Pacific Coast Indians are called. The famous Rips are in Vancouver Island; a stroll of some half mile from the main road from Duncan to Cowichan Lake conducts one to the river by a forest roadway, leading through magnificent cedars and mighty maples, whose limbs are covered with tufts of emerald-green mosses, to a series of rapids and pools. Emerging from the bed of waving ferns to the banks of the stream, the fisherman looks with a delighted eye upon the scene before him. Every yard of water beneath his gaze seems to betoken the lie of a lusty rainbow trout. Scarcely can he get his tackle together quick enough; the presence on the sand of numerous footprints of deer, or the occasional imprint of the foot of a black bear, cannot distract his attention from the river, rippling between him and the high cliffike banks on the further shore. Should the water be high, with a pair of waders much of the best of it may be reached, care being taken not to plunge too deeply into the stream, of which in a strong current the bottom is in places dangerous, owing to the presence of rounded, water-worn stones. When, on the other hand, the water is moderately low, as it almost invariably is from the middle of May to the middle of October, the river is more easily fished. Then a 14 foot grilse rod and a strong pair of shooting boots are all that are required, as over a mile of water can be properly fished without the necessity of wetting a

The largest trout seem to haunt this lovely, section of the Cowichan River, there being always a chance of an occasional four-pounder, while rainbows and cut-throats of from two pounds to three pounds will afford the angler many an exciting tussle in the heavy rapids and dashing, stone-strewn ripples. Still, owmembers of the trout family, there are times when the usually most productive parts of the Siwash Rips may prove disappointing, when the most seductive spots, well known of old as the haunts of the mighty ones of the deep, may not, for some unknown reason, yield so much as a single rise. When such is the case it is better to make up one's mind that the fish have shifted their quarters, and then, instead of wasting time by fishing all the river down religiously in the effort to find them, to leave the banks altogether, walk up or down them half a mile by the convenient forest trail, and

My Lady's Slipper—The Shoe in Fact and Fiction start again somewhere else. Such was the plan that I adopted when one lovely autumn day, accompanied by a friend "Her feet beneath her petticoat with a gun, I had spent an hour and a half in Like little mice stole in and out, As if they feared the light."-Suckling. My friend, having killed a couple of mallard and three of the delicious little 'butter-Ever since the days of Cinderella and the love to picture fairy hands and feet that are balls," we hung these in a shady tree out of magic of her glass slipper-or, must one be ac- at once the type of beauty and refinement. I the reach of any marauding mink or coon, and curate and modern and say her fur slipper?--went down the river half a mile. On our way lots of willow grouse sunning themselves in open places in the partly overgrown trail. Of these he killed a couple, even as they disappeared like lightning hind the thick brush of the forest. Having hung the grouse up like the ducks, we left the trail and cut through the knee-deep sallal bushes down a steep bank to the river bed once more. We paused on the brink of the bank and gazed across a broad expanse of sand, beyond which the river curved in its serpentine course. There was disclosed a long and broad rapid, narrowing sharply into a rushing neck, through which the pent-up waters poured tumultuously into a great pool. The main force of the current followed the further bank, which was high and shaded the river. Rebounding thence, a large quantity of the water returned, to form a great eddy upon our own side. The whole contents of the pool emptied themselves at its tail by a sharp, smooth run, which was shaded like the pool. A feature of the place was the presence of one or two mighty and floating tree trunks, which, lying along the bushes which fringed the farther shore, seemed to afford a natural harbor for fish of any size or shade. My com-rade extended his hand and pointed. "There's where your fish are, if they are in the river. Now, I am going to lie down in the shade of those willows, smoke, and watch you catch them. I'll be on hand with the landing net when required. Better go straight for the pool." "I'll fish the rapid above the pool first," Grace's slipper!' replied I; "it's where once upon a time I killed he biggest rainbow I ever got in the river. If hook another monster in it I'll bring him lown stream for you to land, so you need not listurb yourself. Any small ones I can land without the net on that shelving beach." "All serene; I'll watch the pool and report progress of anything going on there. Fire away! To my great disgust, the splendid rapid above the pool yielded nothing but two small trout only fit to be thrown back. Whereupon I rejoined my friend. "You've only been wasting our time up there; here's where you ought to be. Things have been taking place in this pool,' 'Things taking place! What sort of said he. things?" "Big things, rising over there on the other side every now and then, but of what ort I can't say, for not a fish has actually broken the water. There goes another one now: look!" cap at the captain?" Sure enough, there was a very big rise close to one of the floating logs at the extreme tail of the pool, but quite out of my reach. I took off my two favorite trout flies and put up a

experience had taught me that the large trout would rise at times in the fall of the year. I have christened this fly a "Rothiemay." Com-mencing at the head of the pool in the rushing water, and casting across, at the third throw was into a fish that took under water. Buzz went the line through the rings, and the rod bent double as the fish tore down the pool Surely a monstrous rainbow, this! "What did I tell you?" exclaimed my friend. At the same moment a flashing form was seen in the air. No rainbow this, but a perfectly clean salmon, straight up from the sea, by Jove! At the very head of the run below I turned him, and back he came, traversed the whole length of the pool, and rushed up the foaming gut of narrow water into the rapid above. The cast with which I was fishing was one adapted to sea trout fishing, so far as stoutness went, but it was of the best quality. I followed my fish, while my friend, without budging from the pool, was rapidly unscrewing the landing net and replacing it by the gaff, which, although not expecting that any salmon were up, I had luckily brought with me in the fishing bag. "I'll wait here for you," he shouted after me; "vou'll be back here directly." Sure enough, at the head of the long rapid the salmon turned, and went down it again so fast, that I had to run to keep up to him. We were back again in the pool in a trice. Keeping far back on the bank, while getting in my tightened line, so that the salmon might not see me in the ginclear water, I contrived to couduct him into the great eddy above mentioned, and, in spite of his various efforts to break out of it into the stream, to keep him there. Round and round the whirlpool he travelled, my comrade, now lying down flat near the brink, singing out every now and then that he could see the salmon swinging round within a foot or two of the shore, but too deep for the gaff to reach him. It seemed as if the fish would never get tired in that eddy, and presently, when least expected, he gave a couple of wild leaps, which made my heart tremble for my fine cut gut cast. Then he made a dash straight in for the shore, and paused a second to rest just opposite my comrade. My friend saw his chance, and took it like a man. There was a flash of the gaff, and, while still full of fight, a 12 lb. "spring" salmon was bounding wildly up and down upon the pebbly beach. It was our first salmon of the season, and all the more welcome for being un-

expected. While playing this salmon we had noticed one or two more big fish rising close to the

large floating logs, and we came to the conclusion accordingly that there had been a small run of fish up the river, and that, owing to its low condition, the whole lot were now congregated in this beautiful pool. Since the cast had proved strong enough for one salmon, it was resolved not to put on anything heavier, but to give it another chance. Once more was the Rothiemay sent flying over into the shade of the farther bank. It must have lighted right over a fish, for in a secol here was a terrific splash, and the hook was well home again. This second salmon behaved like a crazy thing at the touch of the steel. With a wild rush it had crossed the pool diagonally and dashed right out on to the shore some forty yards below us. There it lay, with its tail only in the shallow water, which was lashed into shining globules, glittering with rainbow hues in the bright sun. With a wild bound my friend flew down to the spot with his gaff. Alas, he arrived just the eightieth part of a second too late. With a vigorous backward throw, this splendid fish hurled its curved body back into the deep water just as the gaff struck the spot where it had been. And then, with devilish determination, it shot straight across the water in the direction of some long salmon-berry branches trailing down into the stream just where it left the pool

"Hold him! Hold him, for your life! He's an eighteen pounder, 'if he's an ounce l' yelled the man with the gaff. It was all very well to cry "Hold him!" but my little grilse rod and the fine salmon cast were not equal to the strain. When the salmon was within about a yard from the dangerous bushes, the cast parted, and the line came flying back in my face like a whip. Great was the lamenting on the part of my friend, 'who had been in his youth a noted sprinter, that he had not been able to run up to his pristine hundred-yard form. As for me, I said nothing-absolutely nothing; my sorrow was too great and real for mere words to express it. Sadly and solemnly I removed the broken cast from my line, and fished out a somewhat stouter one, and likewise another Rothiemay from my book. The thicker gut did not seem to bring us any luck for a time. Three fish rose, but all disdainfully refused the fly. After a sandwich and an application of Scotch whiskey to our parched palates, the pool was, however, fished down once more. When nearing the tail a fresh puff of wind came and ruffled the water. This was just what was wanted A fourth fish rose, and

-cohoe salmon, as bright as silver, and, after the

mond, "the red stockings were changed for a pair of grey, and black shoes in which her feet

looked to the full as pretty." Like Byron, I

like to picture a foot rounded and shapely,

often out of the water as in it. The lost eighteen-pounder was forgotten, and especially when, for a second the line fouled a stick, of which two inches or so appeared above water. The stick bent, however, as the cohoe tore down the stream, and the danger was past. Five minutes later, and my comrade had him safely, bouncing up and down on the shore-a seven-pounder. And then we joyfully retraced our footsteps from the Siwash Rips .- Andrew Haggard, in The Field.

DYCK SHOOTING IN JAPAN.

It was in the middle of December, and the rain had been falling hard all morning. At noon the wind gradually increasing, and the barometer having dropped several points, I came to the conclusion that the most advantageous way for a keen sportsman to spend his time would be to try an evening's duck flight, and the possibility of the next mornings. Five minutes later found me looking up the time of the next convenient train leaving for Kashima. The 2.14 would land us about half an hour before the flight, and I sent a line to my friend Baker, to see what he had to say to the proposition. Upon arriving at the station I found him ready, and anxious to get away from the city and try his luck with the gun.

A little over an hour's ride brought us to Kashima, from whence we rode in "rikishas" for fifteen minutes, along the banks of a small canal, to a Japanese hotel, situated in the village of Chiyoda.

The country around is principally rice fields, which both duck and snipe seem to prefer to marshes, especially in the season, before the rice had been cut as they are then well supplied with food, and not so likely to be disturbed. Having deposited our luggage, we started putting our guns together, and made ready gener-We had engaged the services of a farmer ally to direct us to the usual line of flight of the "kamo"-Japanese for duck-at the same time asking whether he thought we would have a successful flight. He assured us that, taking the weather into consideration, we would bag at least 15 or 20. Having heard that kind of tale before, I didn't put much stress on his words, but thought I'd be contented if we managed to string up anything between five and a dozen.

After a few minutes' brisk walking, through by Jingo, I had hold of him tight. This was a an avenue of pine trees, we arrived at the edge of a marsh some five miles long, but only three

Beatrix knelt a little way before Harry Es- appearance, opening wide upon the instep-

manner of all cohoes, once hooked he was as to four feet in depth at the deepest. Walking about 600 yards in knee-deep water, our guide came to a halt, and pointed out a portion of the marsh where the reeds were some five feet tall, informing me that there was the best line of flight. He said that just around where we stood at the present moment was also good, but, the reeds being somewhat short, we decided to try the other stand, to which we proceeded, and lost no time in taking up our respective positions, forty to fifty yards apart, the guide staying with me. During the first few minutes the sleet seemed to have decreased considerably, so that we were able to distinguish objects at a greater distance. After waitng for five minutes I was about to ask the guide whether possibly the stormy weather vould change the time of flight, when the word 'Mark!" came across from Baker. I looked in his direction and saw him pointing toward the horizon, slightly to the right. Sure enough! There they were, anything between twenty to thirty teal, plodding their way against the wind in a straight line towards us. When only one hundred yards distant, they swerved to the left, evidently scenting danger. A chance lost-but not for long! Another flock of a halfdozen are seen approaching, and on closer scrutiny, I found them to be mallards. No luck for me, it seems, for they swing toward the direction of Baker, and a few seconds later the welcome reports of two barrels break the stillness -a miss with the right, but, fortunately, a kill with the left. Up they shoot, and are off, five out of the six remaining. "Better luck next time!" I shout across to him, and no sooner have the words left my mouth than a flock of some fifty or eighty are seen approaching, but pass out of range. Immediately after them came another four, this time directly at us. When they were within twenty yards, we rose simultaneously. With a shrieking cry of alarm up they go-but too late. Only fifteen yards separated us and all four came down. There was no time for congratulations, for another flock crossed at my left, and I missed with both barrels. Before I had fairly reloaded, a couple of widgeon were nearly on top of me, and this time both of my barrels told. The second bird was only crippled, and the guide had a busy two minutes.

A short interval passed without excitement, and we had a shrewd suspicion that our last shot had been fired. The guide, in an excited voice, said: "Gan! gan!" And sure enough, a solitary brant was heading dead for Baker. This time my friend was in luck's way, for a few seconds later he rose, and fired twice. The brant managed to keep on for a couple of hundred yards, when it collapsed in mid-air. After that we had a few dull minutes, but as soon as the sport started again we were kept busy, string after string of teal, widgeon, mallard and pintail, besides other birds, passing. I never realized until then that duck shooting could be so attractive. As quickly as I could load, and even quicker, flock after flock would very clumsy one would imagine-and on to the time of Louis XIV., when white silk stockfly over me, on their way to the rice fields, not seeming to heed the reports of our guns. And as the darkness drew on, the ducks seemed to place with shoes to match and heels at least come in by the hundreds.

three inches high. Indeed, to such preposter-But all things had to end. Baker had run ous heights did heels attain at last that eight out of cartridges, and I had left only the two centimetres was not considered at all extravain my gun, so when I "spotted" two widgeon rhead. I took the opportunity of making a neat right and left. But hardly had my second shot been fired-which was my last -when a flock of geese passed, not twenty yards overhead. Imagine my disgust ! All could do was to watch and admire their easy flight, and their size as compared with the ducks. When directly overhead, Baker's patience could hold out no longer. "Shoot! For goodness sake, shoot !" he yelled, little knowing I was in the same predicament as himself. We next proceeded to pick up our dead and all the crippled ones we could find. The total was thirteen mallard, six teal, five widgeon, one pintail, and the brant. If we had managed to secure all the cripples, the count would have been on the further side of forty. Duck shooting in Japan is a thing of the past, and nowadays it is seldom one hears of big bags being made-except in cases like ours, when one happens to strike the right place at the right time .- James S. Welsh in Field and Stream.

pany is limited. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nine. (L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registerar of Joint Stöck Companies. The objects for which the Company is established and registered are: To do a general fiscal agency, invest-ment, promotion, brokerage, theatrical amusement, irrigation, power, transpor-tation, manufacturing and mining busi-pess owning all necessary appliances. a post almosentent, infraturing and mining busi-ness, owning all necessary appliances, machinery, buildings, ships, boats, ve-hicles, etc., acquiring, owning, op-erating, leasing, buying and selling all kinds of real and personal property necessary to the carrying on of one or more of the aforesaid general lines of business; to own, and vote shares of its own capital stock and of other cor-porations; to borrow and loan money; to issue bonds, notes and other evi-dences of indebtedness and to secure the payment of the same by mortgage, deed or trust, or otherwise: engaging in any and all classes of business that a natural person might or could in the United States of North America, or in any other part of the world. 1909 Agent

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played by shoes in adding the finishing touch to an elegant appearance, and it may be pretty generally taken for granted that the most refined women are always the most delicately

There is an instinctive coquetry about a dainty slipper that appeals irresistibly. Have you never noticed a graceful little Frenchvoman as she crosses the street on a muddy day and displays her feet?

And what romantic associations a dainty slipper calls to mind-of gallants toasting the reigning beauty in "Humble Port or Imperial Tokay," drunk out of the fair one's own shoe, as in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

And indeed great must have been the fascination of that remarkable woman of whomthe story is told that one of her slippers was stolen by a passionate adorer, who vowed to. eat it for her dear sake. This he did, having it cooked, served and sent to table with innumerable sauces and spicy condiments, designed, no doubt, to disguise its true flavor. Of the after effects of this tasty morsel history is silent, but we make a shrewd guess that it was not unlike the "Pudding de Christmas a l'Anglaise" of which a witty Frenchman once wrote that it took a month to make, a fortnight to eat, and six months to digest. At all events, the fond lover might well exclaim, as in "Love's Labor Lost"-"I do adore my sweet

A Vision from Thackeray

Of all the delightful word pictures in which 'Esmond" abounds, none is more charming then the description of Esmond's first sight of Beatrix on his return from the wars. He had left her a child, and returned to find a woman arrived at such a dazzling completeness of beauty that his eyes might well show surprise and delight at beholding her. As he stool in the hall at Walcote, she came tripping lown, the oaken staircase clad in all the bravery the finished little coquette could assume to captivate her austere cousin, the light falling upon the scarlet ribbon she wore and upon the mostbrilliant white neck in the world. So she came, holding her dress with one fair, rounded arm, and her taper before her, to greet Esmond.

"She hath put on her scarlet stockings and white shoes," says my lord laughing. "O my fine mistress! Is this the way you set your

And the next morning when the chaplain read prayers to the little household, as the custom was, "All the while of the prayers,

have been aware of the important part but small to diminutiveness; peeping from beneath the drapery that half-conceals it ing within the mazes of the dance. Some lovely Spanish beauty, whose "foot's an invisible thing," but alas! for poetic imaginings the ideal is so different from the real; your modern athletic maiden approaches much more nearly to the milkmaid half divine of Willis "Lovein-a-Cottage," and nowadays your "Damsel that walks in the morning is shod like a moun-

taineer!" Fashions of Old France.

At one period, indeed, in the reign of Louis Seize, for France has always led the mode in the cult of the Bienchaussee, as in all other. matters pertaining to dress, shoes, of either "puce color" or "Queen's-hair" were embroidered in diamonds, and women's twinkling feet must have been veritable jewel caskets.

Long, narrow shoes with the seam at the heel studded with emeralds were known as the 'Venez-y-voir" or "Come and See," and must indeed have challenged attention.

Hardly less alluring were their satin shoes with buckles worn with demute "smoothdrawn" white stockings.

In the days of the Republic, the foot and white stocking of a "Merveilleuse" could scarcely be seen beneath her long trailing draperies "a la Flore" or "a la Liane," but during the rage for spangles upon every article of dress, which convulsed the fair Parisienne about this time, she would appear in white shoes covered in "paillettes."

A celebrated beauty, Madame Taillien, created a perfect furore of admiration, we are told, by appearing at the Frascati balls clad in an Athenian dress with rings upon her bare and sandalled feet, which were thus on the occasion innocent of slippers of any sort.

In the description of the dress of a young girl of high birth about the time of Charles V. special mention is made of her black shoes and house slippers-known as "lancia," which were worn by Elegantes as far back as the Gallo-Roman period-and were changed by her for sandals when she left home to go visiting or driving. Curious pointed cork-soled lancia are now to be seen in a museum at Cleremont Auvergne.

High-Heel Torture

It would be interesting to trace the evolution of the slipper from the earliest times when black embroidered in beads were worn (as in the Carlovingian period) to the reign of Francis I., when elaborately slashed and embroidered sho of athe at

gant; and in the same reign, too, such was the craze for small feet, the Queen's ladies bound strands of their hair tightly round their insteps to enable them to wear tiny little shoes, in which they suffered such anguish that they frequently fainted from pain in the Queen's anterool

ings with pink and silver clocks took their

A couple of centuries ago, when ladies wore shoes adapted for indoor wear only and quite unsuited to the hard cobble stones of the streets or thick mud of the country, they wore pattens to protect them from the mud and lamp-"lest their feet through faithless leather met the dirt." At last, however, we Englishomen are earning the title of a well-shod people, not, of course, that we can yet compare with the typical Frenchwoman, whose motto is-"Bien-gantee, bien-chaussee," even if the rest of her costume be a little shabby. Most earnestly would I impress upon the average oung English girl, who too often thinks that because her feet are not much seen it doesn't matter how they are covered, not to neglect. this most essential part of a good appearance, lest haply when sallying forth arrayed for conjuest in the smartest of gowns and hats with feathers and furbelows and all the daintiest accessories of the toilet, her badly-shod feet make her stand revealed in her true character of a slattern, for very few men will be found to agree with the poet's assurance that-

'A careless shoestring, in whose tie see a wild civility, Doth more bewitch me, than when Art Is too precise in every part."

THE BISHOP'S CHOICE

A celebrated Anglican divine, the late Bishop of Rochester, who had been ailing for some time, decided to consult Sir Frederick Treves, the noted surgeon. After a careful examination Sir Frederick pronounced his verdict, and added, "Your Lordship must go to Algiers or some winter resort on the Riviera. "Impossible," replied the Bishop. "I have too much work to get through."

"Well," said the doctor, "you must make your choice. It is either Algiers or Heaven." "Dear me!" exclaimed the Bishop, with a sigh. "Then I suppose it must be Algiers."

All of us have more disappointments than we need to have. If we expect interruptions in life, we shall have fewer so-called disap-

and the second states

SPORTING EXHIBITION AT VIENNA

The British Empire is to be well and worthily represented at the great sporting exhibition which is to be opened in April next, for some months, in Vienna. An executive committee is being formed to arrange the British exhibits under the direct control of one of the Government Departments, which is also giving very valuable assistance by assuming responsibility for packing, unpacking, and insuring the many valuable trophies to be sent out. The names of this committee will be pubished in due course, but it is already settled that Lord Desborough will be the chairman and that he will appoint various well-known authorities to take charge of the separate departments involved in the full scheme. It is present Lord Desborough's intention to gather together the record heads obtained by prominent sportsmen in different parts of the Empire-moose and wapiti from Canada, tigers from India, elands and elephants from Africa, deer from the British Isles, including , it is hoped) the magnificent antlers of the prehistoric Irish elk. Another division of the exhibits will be the best of the sporting pictures in this country by such men as Stubbs, Landseer, Thorburn, and others, while a third division will consist of racing cups and other trophies, of which a magnificent collection c

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ard Tables	Davenports
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FANCY VELVET BOWS, green, brown and black FANCY TULLE BOWS, all colors FANCY TULLE BOWS, trimmed pearl beads 40¢ Beaten in Fierce Batt volutionists Und Estrada LOSSES OF ZELAYA ARE VER Fstrada Will Renew day With Hope of plete Victory WASHINGTON, Dece Zelayan troops were ro revolutionary force in a at Rama, lasting severa afterno

VOL. L. NO. 312

7FLAYA ARM

cording to advices receiv afternoon. General Estra nand of the revolution to have been successfu The battle will b is some doubt as extent of Estrada's s revolutionary sources the that the victory is c

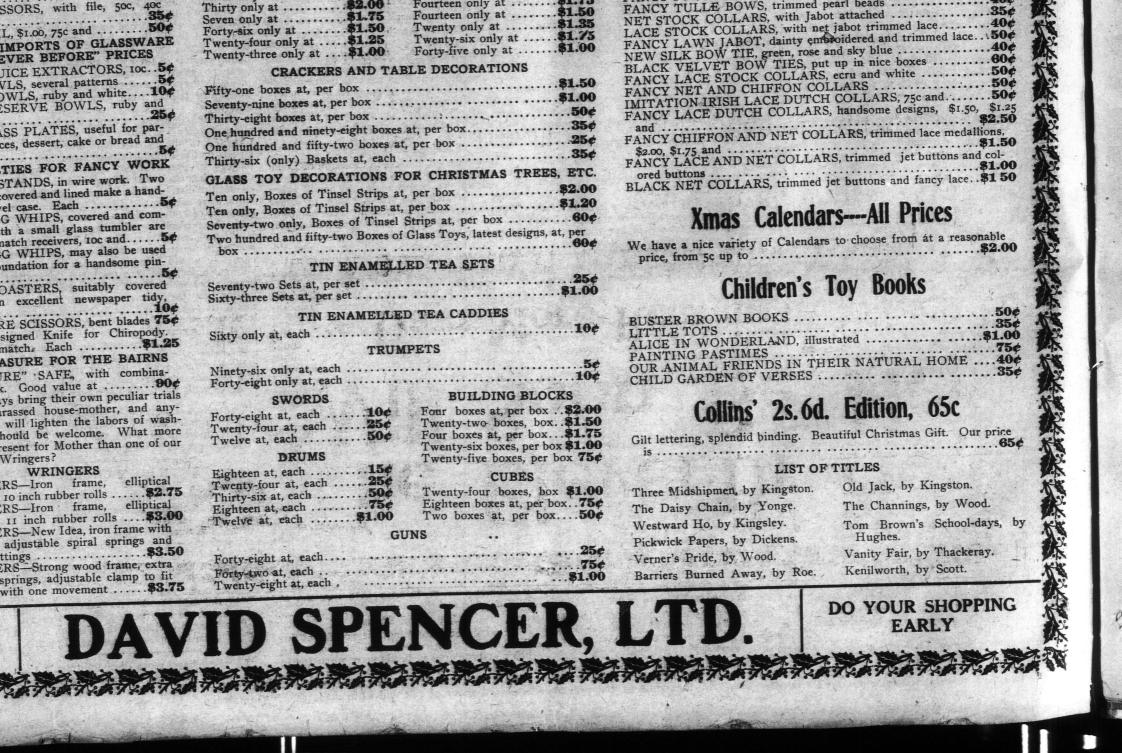
State Department from Thomas H. Moffa at Bluefields, that Estra ed and defeated the ya." It is agreed, ho Zelaya." It is agreed, I the moral effect of such on the part of the revo hardly be exaggerated The first announce gram to Dr. Castrillo e of the provision

Later this ev e taken by the re what has b Estrad

officiale None of the ted victory of Es

MANAGUA, Dec. 21.ead a decree





Minister Irias attempts but he was criced down, after futile efforts had be coell the hostile demonstr During the riots at Gran Downing, an American of was born at Granada, w The American consul at protest with the authoritie MURDER IN H Chief Magistrate of City Down-Part of Plo Officials. BOMBAY, Dec. 22.-A Tippetts Jackson, chief r Nasik, in the presidency was assassinated by a nat tending a theatrical perfo last night. Nasik is a hotbed o Jackson had been in the dian service since 1888. The police are today the theory that the assas the direct result of a wit to murder English afficies assasin, a native, boasted when arrested. nated by a na when arrested. Jackson was enterin with two young women t tive approached and fir word. The official f tive approached and in word. The official f wounded, dying a few h The widespread attem assassinate English offi the last six months has government here and at tivity, and hotbeds of redices are being constant Indians are being consta Assault at Foot TORONTO, Dec. 22.-court yesterday Magistra fined A. Hague \$10 with 30 days, for assaulting ley in a football game beach between Stanley Broadview teams. Japanese Fishermer

NANAIMO, Dec. 22. hundred Japanese enga herring industry went of terday for an increase of terday for an increase of \$2 a ton for herring. Th the increase was not gr proprietors of the salter strike

Preparing for Imm year assume proportio recorded in this distric board of trade is agit construction of a large 1 tion hall. The present ing the past season wa utmost to accommodate tlers.